

## 2004-2006 Apache-Navajo-Gila Counties Combined Occupational *Clusters* Projections

Standard Occupation Classification (SOC)*		Employment		2 Year Change		Average Annual Openings		
SOC Code	SOC Title	2004 Estimated	2006 Projected	Number	Percent	Due to Growth	Due to Separations	Total
<b>00-0000</b>	<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>62,672</b>	<b>64,237</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>2,453</b>
<b>11-0000</b>	<b>Management Occupations</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>94</b>
11-1000	Top Executives	730	748	18	2.5%	9	12	21
11-2000	Advertising, Marketing, Promotions, Public Relations, and Sales Managers	163	172	9	5.5%	5	3	7
11-3000	Operations Specialties Managers	496	514	18	3.6%	9	8	17
11-9000	Other Management Occupations	2,095	2,118	23	1.1%	12	38	49
<b>13-0000</b>	<b>Business and Financial Operations Occupations</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>54</b>
13-1000	Business Operations Specialists	826	859	33	4.0%	17	14	30
13-2000	Financial Specialists	706	729	23	3.3%	12	12	24
<b>15-0000</b>	<b>Computer and Mathematical Occupations</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
15-1000	Computer Specialists	375	389	14	3.7%	7	4	11
15-2000	Mathematical Scientists	12	12	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0
<b>17-0000</b>	<b>Architecture and Engineering Occupations</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
17-1000	Architects, Surveyors, and Cartographers	43	45	2	4.7%	1	1	2
17-2000	Engineers	169	171	2	1.2%	1	3	4
17-3000	Drafters, Engineering, and Mapping Technicians	148	154	6	4.1%	3	3	6
<b>19-0000</b>	<b>Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>
19-1000	Life Scientists	76	77	1	1.3%	1	2	3
19-2000	Physical Scientists	55	55	0	0.0%	0	1	1
19-3000	Social Scientists and Related Workers	120	122	2	1.7%	1	3	4
19-4000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians	129	133	4	3.1%	2	3	5
<b>21-0000</b>	<b>Community and Social Services Occupations</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>
21-1000	Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists	708	739	31	4.4%	16	13	28
21-2000	Religious Workers	36	37	1	2.8%	1	1	1
21-9000	Miscellaneous Counselors, Social, & Religious Workers	80	84	4	5.0%	2	2	4
<b>23-0000</b>	<b>Legal Occupations</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
23-1000	Lawyers, Judges, and Related Workers	156	162	6	3.8%	3	2	5
23-2000	Legal Support Workers	78	80	2	2.6%	1	0	1
23-9000	Miscellaneous Legal & Related Workers	47	48	1	2.1%	1	1	1
<b>25-0000</b>	<b>Education, Training, and Library Occupations</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>152</b>
25-1000	Postsecondary Teachers	406	415	9	2.2%	5	8	13
25-2000	Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers	3,592	3,631	39	1.1%	20	77	96
25-3000	Other Teachers and Instructors	214	221	7	3.3%	4	2	6
25-4000	Librarians, Curators, and Archivists	212	215	3	1.4%	2	7	8
25-9000	Other Education, Training, and Library Occupations	1,167	1,187	20	1.7%	10	20	30
<b>27-0000</b>	<b>Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>

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27-1000	Art and Design Workers	118	126	8	6.8%	4	1	5
27-2000	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers	35	36	1	2.9%	1	1	2
27-3000	Media and Communication Workers	338	350	12	3.6%	6	5	11
27-4000	Media and Communication Equipment Workers	43	44	1	2.3%	1	1	2
<b>29-0000</b>	<b>Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>179</b>
29-1000	Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners	2,114	2,268	154	7.3%	77	36	113
29-2000	Health Technologists and Technicians	1,293	1,381	88	6.8%	44	22	66
29-9000	Other Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	19	19	0	0.0%	0	1	1
<b>31-0000</b>	<b>Healthcare Support Occupations</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>98</b>
31-1000	Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides	746	816	70	9.4%	35	9	44
31-2000	Occupational and Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides	64	71	7	10.9%	4	1	5
31-9000	Other Healthcare Support Occupations	658	729	71	10.8%	36	14	50
<b>33-0000</b>	<b>Protective Service Occupations</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>118</b>
33-1000	First-Line Supervisors/Managers, Protective Service Workers	246	251	5	2.0%	3	7	9
33-2000	Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	186	196	10	5.4%	5	5	10
33-3000	Law Enforcement Workers	821	857	36	4.4%	18	18	36
33-9000	Other Protective Service Workers	1,561	1,583	22	1.4%	11	52	63
<b>35-0000</b>	<b>Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>7,087</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>404</b>
35-1000	Supervisors, Food Preparation and Serving Workers	488	501	13	2.7%	7	14	21
35-2000	Cooks and Food Preparation Workers	2,537	2,582	45	1.8%	23	106	129
35-3000	Food and Beverage Serving Workers	3,060	3,139	79	2.6%	40	173	213
35-9000	Other Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers	856	865	9	1.1%	5	38	43
<b>37-0000</b>	<b>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>107</b>
37-1000	Supervisors, Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Workers	258	265	7	2.7%	4	5	8
37-2000	Building Cleaning and Pest Control Workers	2,175	2,230	55	2.5%	28	43	70
37-3000	Grounds Maintenance Workers	622	653	31	5.0%	16	14	29
<b>39-0000</b>	<b>Personal Care and Service Occupations</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>154</b>
39-1000	Supervisors, Personal Care and Service Workers	1,299	1,298	-1	-0.1%	-1	26	26
39-2000	Animal Care and Service Workers	11	11	0	0.0%	0	0	0
39-3000	Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers	1,395	1,416	21	1.5%	11	58	69
39-4000	Funeral Service Workers	**	**	**	0.0%	**	**	**
39-5000	Personal Appearance Workers	90	90	0	0.0%	0	2	2
39-6000	Transportation, Tourism, and Lodging Attendants	17	17	0	0.0%	0	1	1
39-9000	Other Personal Care and Service Workers	844	920	76	9.0%	38	20	58
<b>41-0000</b>	<b>Sales and Related Occupations</b>	<b>5,736</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>307</b>
41-1000	Supervisors, Sales Workers	704	706	2	0.3%	1	12	13
41-2000	Retail Sales Workers	4,281	4,328	47	1.1%	24	240	263

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41-3000	Sales Representatives, Services	255	265	10	3.9%	5	5	10
41-4000	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	272	285	13	4.8%	7	7	14
41-9000	Other Sales and Related Workers	224	232	8	3.6%	4	4	8
<b>43-0000</b>	<b>Office and Administrative Support Occupations</b>	<b>8,852</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>285</b>
43-1000	Supervisors, Office and Administrative Support Workers	779	793	14	1.8%	7	15	22
43-2000	Communications Equipment Operators	103	103	0	0.0%	0	3	3
43-3000	Financial Clerks	2,085	2,109	24	1.2%	12	68	80
43-4000	Information and Record Clerks	1,795	1,856	61	3.4%	31	39	70
43-5000	Material Recording, Scheduling, Dispatching, and Distributing Workers	1,282	1,276	-6	-0.5%	-3	43	40
43-6000	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	1,552	1,559	7	0.5%	4	27	31
43-9000	Other Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,256	1,282	26	2.1%	13	28	41
<b>45-0000</b>	<b>Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
45-1000	Supervisors, Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	12	12	0	0.0%	0	1	1
45-2000	Agricultural Workers	176	172	-4	-2.3%	-2	5	3
45-3000	Fishing and Hunting Workers	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
45-4000	Forest, Conservation, and Logging Workers	103	104	1	1.0%	1	2	2
45-9000	Other Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	21	22	1	4.8%	1	1	1
<b>47-0000</b>	<b>Construction and Extraction Occupations</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>129</b>
47-1000	Supervisors, Construction and Extraction Workers	345	350	5	1.4%	3	5	8
47-2000	Construction Trades Workers	3,448	3,506	58	1.7%	29	61	90
47-3000	Helpers, Construction Trades	263	263	0	0.0%	0	11	11
47-4000	Other Construction and Related Workers	283	288	5	1.8%	3	5	8
47-5000	Extraction Workers	320	330	10	3.1%	5	9	14
<b>49-0000</b>	<b>Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>112</b>
49-1000	Supervisors of Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	275	281	6	2.2%	3	7	10
49-2000	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	190	197	7	3.7%	4	3	7
49-3000	Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics, Installers	837	842	5	0.6%	3	21	23
49-9000	Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1,849	1,921	72	3.9%	36	37	73
<b>51-0000</b>	<b>Production Occupations</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>
51-1000	Supervisors, Production Workers	242	251	9	3.7%	5	5	9
51-2000	Assemblers and Fabricators	150	157	7	4.7%	4	4	7
51-3000	Food Processing Workers	197	194	-3	-1.5%	-2	5	3
51-4000	Metal Workers and Plastic Workers	260	269	9	3.5%	5	6	10
51-5000	Printing Workers	33	36	3	9.1%	2	1	2
51-6000	Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Workers	93	95	2	2.2%	1	2	3
51-7000	Woodworkers	74	75	1	1.4%	1	3	3

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51-8000	Plant and System Operators	188	197	9	4.8%	5	4	9
51-9000	Other Production Occupations	636	661	25	3.9%	13	15	28
<b>53-0000</b>	<b>Transportation and Material Moving Occupations</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>93</b>
53-1000	Supervisors, Transportation and Material Moving Workers	178	180	2	1.1%	1	4	5
53-2000	Air Transportation Workers	92	98	6	6.5%	3	3	6
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	1,678	1,691	13	0.8%	7	27	33
53-4000	Rail Transportation Workers	24	24	0	0.0%	0	0	0
53-5000	Water Transportation Workers	4	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0
53-6000	Other Transportation Workers	238	236	-2	-0.8%	-1	10	9
53-7000	Material Moving Workers	1,121	1,135	14	1.2%	7	33	40

For Occupational Dictionary, see:

[http://www.workforce.az.gov/admin/uploadedPublications/1700\\_OccupationDictionary04.pdf](http://www.workforce.az.gov/admin/uploadedPublications/1700_OccupationDictionary04.pdf)

Prepared by Arizona Dept of Economic Security, Research Administration in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2005.

Headings in **bold** font are the major occupational groups of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

Major occupational groups of the SOC are a composite of all occupations classified under the major group heading.

Occupation codes ending in 000 (e.g. 11-1000, 11-2000, 11-3000, etc) are minor occupational groups of the S O C system, and are composites of all the detailed occupations classified under the minor group heading. Projections for this region are displayed at the major and minor occupational group levels only.

Total annual openings are the sum of openings from growth plus openings from separations. Separations are vacancies caused by workers leaving the labor market or changing occupations. Thus an occupation that is not growing or is in decline could still have openings due to separations.

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding or suppression of data.

*The projections presented should be viewed as indicators of relative magnitude and probable direction rather than as forecasts of absolute occupational demand.*

Furthermore, the occupational forecasts are only measures of expected employment and demand for labor and indicate little about future labor supply.

It is therefore recommended that these data be used with other sources of occupational information.

See Notes worksheet for additional information on methodology.

For more information on occupational projections, visit: <http://stats.bls.gov/emp/optd/home.htm>

## Methodology

Before using the data in this report, readers should understand this methodology and note its limitations. **The projections presented should be viewed as indicators of relative magnitude and probable direction rather than as forecasts of absolute occupational demand.** Furthermore, the occupational forecasts are only measures of expected employment and demand for labor and indicate little about future labor supply. It is therefore recommended that these data be used with other sources of occupational information.

The total occupational employment of the forecast will be greater than the total nonfarm employment estimated by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and Occupational Employment Survey (OES) program for the following reasons. First, self employed, unpaid family workers, and agriculture workers are included in the projections, but not in CES and OES. Next, some industries are not included in the OES data because of low survey response rate and a base employment level that is too small to make any statistically significant estimates.

Employment projections provided in this publication were developed in cooperation with and using techniques based on those developed by the U.S Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This methodology is comprised of five basic steps:

- 1) Industry employment data is compiled from CES and unemployment insurance tax records.
- 2) A fraction of the industry employment is assumed to be self employed or unpaid family workers. The fraction is determined from national surveys and is added to the state's industry employment data.
- 3) Staffing patterns from state and national data are used to divide each industry's total employment into the different occupations for that industry.
- 4) Each industry's total employment is calculated during the forecast period according to the short term industry projections for the same time period that were produced by DES Research Administration. The short term industry projections are available online at:  
<http://www.workforce.az.gov/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=174>
- 5) Total employment in any occupation is not only calculated by changes in the total industry employment, but also by changes in share of that occupation's employment in each industry. The change in the share of total industry employment of any occupation is known as the occupational change factor. When the occupational change factor is determined for each occupation in every industry, the occupational forecasts are finished.

To avoid the possible disclosure of confidential employer information, employment data have been suppressed if: less than three firms reported a single occupation; one firm reported more than 50 percent of the occupational estimate; or two firms combined reported more than 75 percent of the occupational estimate. In certain cases, releases may have been obtained from large employers to waive the confidentiality criteria.